

h. H. H.

Caistor Rural District Council

Lindsey, Lincolnshire

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

E. HOPE LAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

and of the

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND SURVEYOR**

V. H. HUDSON, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A., M.A.R.D.S.

for the Year

1961

**COMMITTEES RESPONSIBLE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH,
PLANNING AND HOUSING :**

(a) Public Health, and Planning Committee.

Chairman : Councillor J. W. COUSINS.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor A. B. NAYLOR. J.P.

(b) Housing.

Chairman : Councillor H. KEY.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor G. F. BELL.

(c) General Purposes Committee.

Chairman : Councillor J. NICKERSON, J.P.

(d) Clerk of the Council.

C. G. BARR, M.B.E.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. E. HOPE LAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Telephone : Caistor 322

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :

V. G. HUDSON, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A., M.A.R.D.S.

Caistor 322

Additional Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyors

R. J. LOWIS, M.P.H.I.A.

D. MORGAN M.P.H.I.A.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for 1961, my first complete year in your service. It is indeed pleasing to be able to write the whole report from first-hand knowledge of events.

On the same basis, I have again largely abstained from giving way to dissertation on general aspects of public health, and confined myself to material pertaining to the District under report : and I have asked the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. V. G. Hudson, to deal in his section with all environmental health matters, since they are necessarily "on his side of the house".

Once again I should like to express my appreciation of the consideration and help given me by the Clerk of the Council, Mr. C.G. Barr, M.B.E., and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee. I am also singularly fortunate in having so knowledgeable and agreeable a colleague as Mr. Hudson, who is surely as much an example to his subordinates as he is a help to me. Finally, the good work of Mr. R. J. Lewis and Mr. D. Morgan cannot go without mention.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. HOPE LAMB.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS

A rise in the estimated population of the Rural District has been recorded by the Registrar General.

There is an excess of 108 in births over deaths, much the same as last year's figure of 111. The birth rate remains higher than that of England and Wales as a whole; the death rate remains practically unchanged, slightly less than that for England and Wales; and the infant mortality rate is nearly one third of the corresponding national figure.

The following population figures include H.M. Forces. The figure for 1951 is presumably derived from the national census, while the remainder are estimated mid-year populations.

Population 1951	14,340
1958	14,330
1959	14,420
1960	13,380
1961	13,780
Habitable Houses 1959 Premises	4,366
Licensed Caravans	60
Habitable Houses 1960 Premises	4,386
Licensed Caravans	60
Habitable Houses 1961 Premises	4,449
Licensed Caravans	85

The area of Caistor Rural District is 119,992 acres. Against the estimated mid-1961 population of 13,780 this gives a figure of 8.7 acres per person, or 73 persons per square mile.

The rateable value of the District on 1st April 1961, was £121,077 and the product of a penny rate for the year ending 31st March 1961, was £480.

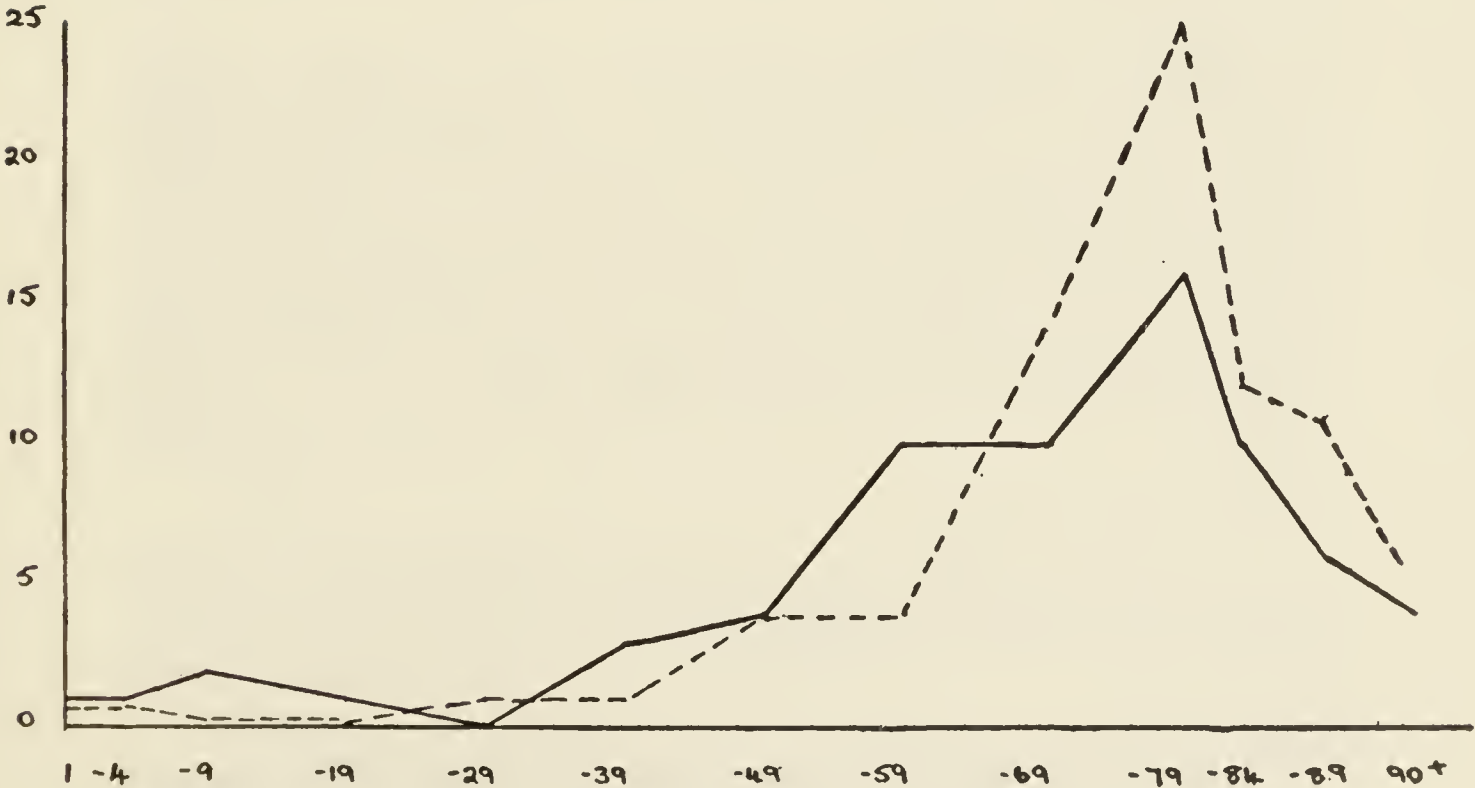
Extracts from the Vital Statistics for 1961

	Caistor R.D.C.	England and Wales (Provisional)
Total live births	255	—
Illegitimate live births	10	—
Birth rate per 1000 estimated mid-year population (corrected)	21.3	17.4
Total deaths	147	—
Death rate per 1000 estimated mid-year population (corrected)	10.1	11.9
Deaths of Infants under 1 week old	Nil	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old	Nil	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year old	2	—
Death rate of Infants under 1 year old per 1000 live births in the year	7.8	21.6
Deaths of illegitimate infants	Nil	—
Deaths from all malignant neoplasms	23	—
Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system	83	—

Causes of Death in Caistor Rural District during 1961.

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	—	4
Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	2	—
Malignant neoplasms, breast	—	3
Malignant neoplasms, uterus	—	1
Other malignant and lypmhatic neoplasms	6	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—
Diabetes	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	12
Coronary disease, angina	13	8
Hypertension with heart disease	6	1
Other heart disease	10	20
Other circulatory disease	—	5
Pneumonia	3	1
Bronchitis	2	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Congenital malformations	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	6
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—
All other accidents	1	3
Suicide	1	—
TOTALS	69	78 147

I have prepared a graph from my record of deaths, showing the ages at death by sex and age-groups. The continuous line is for males, the broken line for females.



Up to age 59 nearly twice as many males died as did females, but from then on the females began to die in greater numbers. Ten people, four males and six females, survived to the age of 90 or older, nearly one fifteenth of the total number of deaths.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Home Health Services

All the home health services are the responsibility of Lindsey County Council. District nurses and health visitors come under their authority, and they provide various services such as chiropody, health education, maternity and child welfare, supervision and after-care including mental illness.

Isolation Hospitals

All cases of infectious disease requiring hospitalisation are dealt with by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Mental Health Services

Treatment is arranged in conjunction with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Supervision and after-care, as already indicated, are carried out by the trained staff employed by Lindsey County Council.

The County Council, through the Regional Hospital Board, arranges for the care of mentally subnormal persons. Caistor Hospital receives male children and female adults.

Tuberculosis Treatment Centres

Treatment and after-care of tuberculosis are dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board. The nearest centres are Brigg, Grimsby and Lincoln.

School Clinics

Pupils in Caistor Rural District are served by the School Clinics at Brigg and Market Rasen. (The latter is conducted by me).

Dental Treatment

Lindsey County Council arranges treatment for mothers and children. There is a dental Clinic at Market Rasen conducted by Mr. K. H. Davis, the Principal School Dental Officer, with whom I enjoy excellent working liaison.

Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory examinations are mostly done at the Public Health Laboratory, St. Annes Road, Lincoln, and sometimes at Grimsby and District Hospital. The former laboratory also provides smallpox vaccine and antigens not normally required and hence not available from the Public Health Department of Lindsey County Council. I should like again to refer to the considerable work done by Dr. Croll and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory. An average of over 20 samples of all kinds are examined weekly, and Dr. Croll is always ready to give advice and come out on field visits.

Samples for chemical analysis are sent to the Northern Analysts in Hull.

Ambulance Service

The National Fire Service supervises all ambulances. An ambulance can normally be obtained through a patient's own doctor or nurse, or in emergency by asking the telephone operator for the ambulance station.

Liaison

I enjoy good liaison with the general practitioners in the District. I also enjoy personal contact, when needed, with the Educational Psychologist, Mr. J. Sime, and with the local health visitors. The Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. C. J. Wardle, is kind enough to send me copies of reports on school children.

NOTIFIABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The figures in the following table have been compiled from the Registrar General's weekly returns for the weeks ending 7th January to 30th December 1961.

Disease	1961	1960	1959	1958
Measles	479	84	211	26
Whooping Cough	52	23	22	21
Scarlet Fever	26	25	18	36
Pneumonia	11	2	2	7
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	2	3	4	6
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	0	1	1
Erysipelas	0	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	0	1	0	6
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	0	0	0	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	0
Dysentery	4	15	5	0
Food Poisoning	7	2	2	6
Encephalitis, Infective	0	1	0	1

Diseases which did not occur throughout the period have not been included.

As indicated in my 1960 report, measles has a high incidence every alternate year, and 1961 was such a year. The first cases appeared in February, but nearly all the 479 cases occurred between March and August. At the end of August the epidemic abruptly ceased, only two further cases occurring later in the year. All the susceptibles exposed to infection had contracted the disease. 1962 should see a low incidence.

There was more than twice as much whooping cough as in any of the preceeding three years. Apart from a peak occurrence early in February, the disease was fairly evenly scattered throughout the year, suggesting a limited number of susceptibles. As "triple" and "double" antigens, both including whooping cough vaccine, are now largely established in routine immunisation of children, it may be that immunisation prevented a larger number of cases.

The figure for scarlet fever was almost the same as for 1960. Of the 26 cases 2 occurred early in January, 13 between the end of June and the third week in August, and the remaining 11 between the second week in November and the second week in December. Bearing in mind that many streptococcal infections do not produce the rash, it might be deduced that the first two cases were the last of outbreaks at the end of 1960, and that the remainder constituted separate groups of summer and winter outbreaks.

Most of the pneumonias occurred in February and March. Only one was labelled "Influenzal".

There was no large outbreak of food poisoning, and some of the cases seemed on investigation more likely to have been cases of epidemic vomiting, which is a virus infection.

As dysentery is endemic in places where hygiene may not be of the best, and there were probably many other cases too mild to evoke medical advice, the disease merits no special mention.

The case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred in a child who had just left hospital, and was almost certainly contracted in hospital.

Brucellosis and Leptospirosis

Following the action taken by a neighbouring local authority to have brucellosis and leptospirosis made notifiable in their district, the question of similar action arose in surrounding districts. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Lincoln Sub-Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, following which I looked into the occurrence of the diseases in Caistor Rural District over the previous 15 years. As regards Brucellosis, I obtained 3 instances of infected cows, 7 instances of infected milk samples and 2 of human cases over the period 1955-60. From those findings, and with the knowledge that the disease is believed to be widespread and that its proper control lies in pasteurisation of milk and routine sampling of T.T. and other raw milk, I saw no cause for recommending that Brucellosis should be made notifiable by Local Order in this District.

As to Leptospirosis, I learned of only 4 cases in the Rural District during the previous 15 years, two which could not be confirmed. Again, therefore, I did not feel justified in advising action by Local Order. On the other hand, I followed the example of one of my neighbouring colleagues and had a printed card, advising on precautions against infection and telling the holder to produce the card whenever he sought medical advice, issued to all persons working in contact with sewage or in ditches and other rat-infested places. Since the rat population was high in 1961, the issue seemed timely.

IMMUNISATION

Once again I am indebted to the County Medical Officer and his staff for the following lists of immunisations done by Assistant County Medical Officers in Caistor Rural District during 1961.

		Under five years of age at date of immunisation				Between five and fourteen years age at date of immunisation			Boosting Doses
Diphtheria Immunisation		2				9			158
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
	—	2	2	—	1	3	—	8	
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
	43	36	6	4	2	6	1	98	
Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisations	Under	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	

Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	7
Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox Vaccination	Under 1	1-4		5-14		15 or over		Total
	125	16		9		27		177
Re-Vaccination	—	1		3		6		10
Tetanus Immunisation	Under 1	1-4		5-14		15 or over		Total
	—	1		6		1		8
Booster	—	—		—		1		1

Poliomyelitis

For the first time, figures for poliomyelitis immunisation are also available, but on this occasion they read from the start of the immunisation scheme in 1956.

	Persons born in the years.			
	61 - 43	42 - 33	32 - 21	Others
Had 2 injections	521	122	225	10
	Persons born in the years.			
	61 - 43	42 - 33	32 - 21	Others
Had 3 injections	1400	528	337	59
	Persons born in the years.			
	61 - 43	42 - 33	32 - 21	Others
Had 4 injections	579	—	—	—

The fourth injection was introduced during 1961 for primary school entrants and school children between the ages of 5 and 12 years old. During the summer term I immunised 660 school children — some of the 579 shown above, and others in outside districts.

I also conducted evening sessions for eligible adults at the Market Rasen Clinic, but they were poorly attended.

During my school visits I was pleased to immunise eligible teachers, but sorry to be precluded from obliging those who had reached the age of forty. It remains my opinion that our good friends in the teaching profession should be included in those groups of people who are eligible for poliomyelitis immunisation under Local Authority arrangements regardless of age. It would be a good return for all the help we receive from them, and after all, they are as much at risk, if not more so, than some of those in the priority groups.

Tuberculosis

In accordance with policy, secondary school children who were approaching or had reached the age of 13 years were offered the Heaf test, and if negative, B.C.G. vaccination. During the autumn term I tested 177 children, of whom 68 were in schools in Caistor Rural District. 15 out of the 177, 8.5%, and 8 out of the 68 11.8%, proved positive, and the remainder were given B.C.G. vaccine. The overall positive figure of 8.5% is a reduction on the 1960 figure of 13%, but the difference is not significant. The positives are subjected to follow-up under arrangements made by Lindsey County Council.

Observations

It is regrettably still true to say that many people seem disinclined to bother about immunisation until threatened by epidemic disease. Many parents, too, sign consent for the immunisation of their children without certain knowledge of what protection the children have already received, or even what protection they are requesting. Thanks to a new proforma devised at the Public Health Department of the County Council, I can now get over this difficulty by informing parents not only when I propose to immunise their children, but what I propose to give them. It allows me the opportunity of advising parents who are unsure of what immunisations their children need.

The advent of a new personal record card may — and I say “may” advisedly — help to keep people aware of which immunisations have been given, and which are still due.

SOCIAL MEDICINE

A country district may be quieter than a large town, but it has its quota of family problems and problem families. I am going to cite one or two examples.

The year began with my participation in the disposal of a young family of whom the parents seemed unable to meet their basic needs, and were faced with early eviction. After a meeting of all concerned parties under the guidance of the County Welfare Officer, it was agreed that the Chairman of the Public Health Committee should make a case to the Chairman of the Housing Committee for a house to be acquired as soon as possible to accommodate the family, and other houses for similar problem families as the need arose. The father was also offered employment on a farm with a house to go with the job, but he declined. While the family left the District shortly afterwards, and thus did not stay to benefit from the efforts made on their behalf, they were responsible, in a passive manner, for a useful precedent which may help other families.

Later in the year I visited a lady who objected to her neighbours, one because he kept pigs near the house, the other because she and her family were very obstreperous and objectionable. She declared that if she didn't get away soon she would have a mental breakdown. On investigation I learned that the complainant had definite prospects of removal to a house in the district where her husband worked, and beyond obtaining assurance that the pigs were to go, no action was necessary.

The Head Almoner of Scartho Road Hospital, Grimsby, wrote me late in the year to tell me that a young woman had been discharged with a new-born baby, and that her domestic environment gave rise to concern. The house was dirty, extremely untidy, and two older children were sleeping on broken settees covered by old coats. I found that the family were well-known to the local health visitor, and had already lost a child through ignorance as to its proper care. The father, a farm labourer, drew a reasonable wage and gave a fair share to his wife, but she was mentally subnormal and unable to cope. As an outcome of my visit, the Children's Officer called an informal meeting of the concerned officers, when it was decided that the baby should be seen by a paediatrician, and that the mother should go on a course of training in mothercraft at a recognised centre. The condition of the baby was found to be satisfactory and arrangements were made for the mother to spend up to seven weeks at the Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire, taking with her the two younger children and leaving the eldest in the care of the County Council until her return.

In a small wood there was an old caravan with lean-to additions, and in it lived a young family of five. Apart from anything else, the place was too cramped for the comfortable upbringing of three young children, but the difficulty about doing anything to help was that the father, despite a good education, was out of work and didn't seem to want any. The mother was trying really hard to look after her children, and even with very limited resources she managed very well. In these cases it is my view that the children must come first, and in the face of the father's distaste for work I sought to get them a council house. I also had the premises condemned. The family were eventually given a council house dwelling, albeit some distance away, and the premises were demolished as soon as they had left.

Also in our District an old lady lives in a Council bungalow with her mentally subnormal daughter. The former had for several months been on the waiting list for admission to hospital for bilateral cataract operation, and as we realised that neither could manage alone without the other, we had made provisional plans for the daughter's temporary admission to a mental hospital during her mother's absence. What we did not expect was notice at mid-day on a Saturday shortly before Christmas that the mother was to be admitted on the following Monday morning. Such short notice at a weekend meant hurried and difficult efforts to contact the concerned authorities to secure a bed for the daughter at the same time as her mother's admission; but with the aid of the County Medical Officer we succeeded, and on the Monday morning mother and daughter went off together, in the same ambulance, to spend Christmas at their respective hospitals. Incidentally, this gave us the chance to start some badly needed house-cleaning. The story of the mother's equally abrupt discharge from hospital, before the cleaning operations were over, rightfully belongs to next year's report.

These are but a few examples of our socio-medical cases. There are others whose problems have not yet been resolved.

Geriatric problems may also be placed under this heading. From the graph showing ages at death it will be evident that we have many old folk in the District; and not all of them are in the happy position—from their viewpoint—of living with younger relatives who can look after them. Even when living alone, old people are reluctant, if not stubbornly opposed to transfer to another abode or to an institution.

Having lived many years, possibly all their lives, in the same house with the same household gods, it is understandable, even if it makes for great trouble when a move becomes necessary on health or hygiene grounds. In the helpless loneliness of old age, which we shall probably not fully appreciate until we are old ourselves, such a move must evoke the same feelings as in a child whose toys are taken away, if not those of a condemned person being led to execution.

We have been fortunate in the past year in that this situation has been avoided. The completion of further accommodation for dependant people, including a block of flats in Caistor, will amply demonstrate how alive Caistor Rural District Council is to such social problems.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

While the Chief Public Health Inspector will report in full on these matters, I should like to mention that in return for the excellent service given us by Dr. Croll of the Public Health Laboratory in Lincoln, I was very pleased to have the opportunity to assist him, in a local investigation, into the possible transmission of salmonella food poisoning through slaughtered animals reaching butchers' shops. For this purpose, the slaughterhouse in Caistor and two butchers' shops were made the subject of regular meat sample and swab taking, and the medical practitioners in the town readily agreed to cooperate by taking stool specimens from any suspected cases of gastro-enteritis or food poisoning. There were no positive results during 1961, and the investigation continues.

Towards the end of the year I was asked for advice about the occurrence of septic hands among workers in a food factory. I found that the washing facilities were inadequate, personal hygiene was being neglected, and that local treatment of a very empirical character was being meted out by a member of the staff. I gave the necessary advice.

CLIMATE

The total rainfall recorded in 1961 was 25.65 inches which fell on 112 days. The heaviest rainfall in one day was .66 of an inch which fell in December. The wettest month, both in amount and in number of days on which rain fell, was August; the driest month was March.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

To the Members of the Caistor Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I set out in the following pages, details of the work of the Public Health and Surveyor's department for the year 1961. This is the tenth annual report which I have prepared to submit to this Council (it is in fact the 23rd I have submitted to a local authority) and the contents are, as usual, most varied and show the large and complex responsibilities which rest on the Rural District Council. In an area like North Lincolnshire the local authorities are some of the largest employers of labour and their annual expenditure, on public health services alone, is a very considerable sum. In addition the impact of the services provided by Caistor Rural District Council for the residents in the area is one which, when running smoothly, the public take completely for granted. It is only when one or other functions cease to operate that they become apparent; this is exactly as it should be for efficient public health service should never be obtrusive.

The amount of service given to the community by every Councillor and, as far as the functions of this report are concerned, particularly by the members of the Public Health Committee, is always a matter of pleasure and encouragement to me and I would like to express my thanks to all the members of the Council for their great help during 1961. I would also like to thank the Clerk, the Treasurer and their staffs for their assistance at all times.

It has been a pleasure to work with Dr. E. Hope Lamb, the Medical Officer of Health and I would like my staff, both internal and external, to know how much I appreciate their loyal support. Together we are responsible for maintaining and running well over a million pounds worth of houses, sewerage schemes, vehicles etc., as well as the normal public health duties of a very large and busy area. It is a complete fallacy to imagine that the rural scene is slow moving and lacking in urgent problems and I am sure this report for 1961 will clearly show how wrong this misconception is.

During the year I had the privilege of being elected Chairman of the Lincolnshire Branch of the Public Health Inspectors Association. It was a duty that was a pleasure to perform and an honour which I much appreciated.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

VINCENT G. HUDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

Town and Country Planning

The same system operated as in previous years and delegated powers under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, were operated by Caistor Rural District Council. As has happened for some years the number of plans received again increased and has now more than doubled since 1957 (249 plans). This has meant a considerable increase in both administrative work and in the amount of inspection of new building work involved. Starting in September the Sub-Committee of the Public Health and Planning Committee met once a fortnight, (in fact six times every three months), and this meant that the speed of consideration of plans was greatly improved. In addition a list of all plans to be considered was sent one week before the meeting to each Councillor in the rural district and he was asked to inform the Clerk if he wished to offer any comment on any of the plans on that list. This did not result in any large scale correspondence with the Clerk but it did mean that every Councillor was kept fully informed of the plans that were to be dealt with by the Plans Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee had executive powers and byelaw and planning notices were sent out on the day following the meeting. It is certain that this new system is much appreciated by architects and builders and the work which it created, once the scheme had settled down, was no problem for the department.

Of the 517 applications the main items were new houses and extensions to houses, new overhead electricity lines and garage accesses.

Housing and Building development.

New housing development approved during the year was for 68 houses but, in fact, 77 dwellings were completed. More new dwellings were built in Caistor than in any other parish but the development took place in 20 separate parishes of which Caistor (11), Nettleton (10), Middle Rasen (7), and Snitterby (7) showed the greatest increase. So far as Council building was concerned 10 of the 32 were houses and the other 22 were bungalows. By the end of 1961 the Council had 129 bungalows in 23 parishes, and 505 houses in 35 parishes, out of a total of 40 parishes in the area. There is no doubt that the widespread building of Council dwellings throughout most of the rural district has considerably improved the standard of rural housing in the villages.

No real progress was made in the development of estates at Caistor and Keelby. The controlling factor at Caistor was the absence of a sewerage scheme for the land to be developed but this is being dealt with by the construction of new sewers and the completion of the new sewage disposal works at Caistor.

New Houses.

The following houses have been erected during the last 32 years—

	Average per Year			
	P.E.	Cl.	P.E.	Cl.
1930-39 (10 years)	247	80	25	8
1939-45 (6 years)	—	30	—	5
1945-61 (16 years)	286	430	18	27
	533	540	16	17

The new houses completed in 1961 were in the following parishes :—

	P.E.	Cl.
Bishop Norton	—	2
Caistor	11	—
Claxby	1	2
Glentham	1	2
Grasby	1	—
Keelby	1	—
Kelsey, North	2	—
Kelsey, South	1	—
Nettleton	4	6
Osgodby	3	—
Owersby	2	—
Rasen, Middle	1	6
Riby	2	2
Rothwell	5	—
Snitterby	3	4
Swinhope	2	2
Tealby	2	2
Thoresway	1	4
Waddingham	1	—
Walesby	1	—
	45	32

TABLE OF PLANS SUBMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1961
with corresponding details for 1957-60

Type of Building	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. Council Houses	12	4	3	43	23
2. Private Houses	23	24	30	69	65
3. Additions and Alterations to Houses	105	84	77	108	79
4. Conversions to Houses	2	1	—	—	4
5. Farm Buildings	3	8	12	24	14
6. Factories (including alterations and additions)	1	2	9	1	—
7. Temporary Buildings	—	3	1	1	1
8. Licensed Premises (additions and alterations)	1	4	—	1	3
9. Shops (including additions and alterations)	—	1	1	1	—
10. Ferrol Stations and Garages	3	1	3	2	—
11. Local Authority Schemes (sewage, water, roads, etc.)	2	1	2	1	8
12. Statutory Undertakings (Electricity Board etc.)	46	66	62	45	48
13. Private Garages	35	46	48	62	79
14. Mineral Workings	—	3	4	2	3
15. Advertisements and Notice Boards	—	4	6	4	6
16. Bus Shelters	—	1	—	1	—
17. Store Sheds	8	6	3	2	5
18. Cafes and Additions	1	1	3	—	—
19. Schools and Additions	—	1	3	1	—
20. Deep Litter Houses	3	2	1	1	5
21. Caravan Sites	—	—	2	1	26
22. Playing Fields, Tennis Courts, etc.	1	—	2	3	3
23. New Business Premises and Alterations	1	1	9	1	4
24. Burial Grounds	2	1	1	2	—
25. Alterations to and Additional Accesses (excluding those to Garages)	—	6	4	8	14
26. Housing sites	—	11	28	27	50
27. Churches and Church Buildings	—	2	2	—	—
28. Workshops etc.	—	—	—	6	—
29. Parking Facilities	—	—	—	3	4
30. Sports Pavilions, Hall etc.	—	—	—	3	2
31. Sites other than Housing	—	—	—	—	7
32. Conservatories, Verandas etc.	—	—	—	—	8
33. Refuse Tips	—	—	—	—	5
34. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	9	16
35. Withdrawals	—	8	5	1	10
36. Refusals	—	4	16	13	25
TOTALS	249	296	337	446	517

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Since this Act came in to force 22 licences have been issued, of which 20 licences were for individually sited caravans, 1 residential site that rarely exceeds ten vans, and 1 seasonal site which can accommodate thirty holiday vans.

COUNCIL DWELLINGS—Number in each Parish

Parish	Total Pre-War	War- time	Post- War	Total	Being built	No. of current applications
Bigby	—	—	8	8	—	15
Bishop Norton	—	2	10	12	—	16
Brocklesby	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buslingthorpe	4	—	2	6	—	2
Cabourne	—	—	2	2	—	1
Caistor	36	4	64	104	25	101
Claxby	—	—	8	8	—	10
Glentham	—	2	12	14	—	17
Grasby	4	—	4	8	2	20
Holton-le-Moor	—	—	4	4	—	4
Keelby	18	2	38	58	—	39
Kelsey, North	18	2	30	50	—	24
Kelsey, South	14	2	18	34	—	15
Kirmond-le-Mire	—	—	—	—	—	2
Legsby	2	2	10	14	—	6
Limber	8	—	12	20	—	15
Linwood	—	—	6	6	—	5
Lissington	—	—	4	4	—	8
Nettleton	14	—	34	48	—	37
Normanby-le-Wold	—	—	4	4	—	3
Osgodby	10	2	8	20	2	21
Owersby	6	4	10	20	—	14
Rasen, Middle	18	—	28	46	—	46
Rasen, West	—	2	2	4	—	11
Riby	—	—	6	6	—	16
Rothwell	—	4	22	26	8	7
Searby-cum-Owmbly	—	—	6	6	—	8
Sixhills	—	—	2	2	—	1
Snitterby	4	—	12	16	—	10
Somerby	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stainton-le-Vale	—	—	2	2	—	2
Swallow	—	—	8	8	—	15
Swinhope	—	—	6	6	—	5
Tealby	—	—	14	14	—	18
Thoresway	—	—	4	4	2	6
Thorganby	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toft Newton	—	—	2	2	—	2
Waddingham	18	2	18	38	—	18
Walesby	—	—	6	6	—	6
Willingham, North	—	—	4	4	—	3
	<hr/> 174	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 430	<hr/> 634	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 550

Pre-War 174 shown above are all houses.

War-time 30 shown above are all houses.

Post-War 430 Houses. 301; Bungalows—129.

* includes 6 ex Private dwellings.

† includes ex Police Station converted into Bungalow.

Council Houses—General Remarks

The standard rents of Council houses were as follows :—

Year to 31/3/62	Standard Rent	Rates
Type	per week	per week

Pre-war :—

3 bed. all services	1/13/0	Buslingthorpe 6/7 to North Kelsey 7/1.
3 bed. all services	1/14/0	Caistor 9/8.
Agricultural Houses (1944)	1/13/6	Bishop Norton 7/- to Caistor 9/8.

Post-war—houses :—

3 bed.	1/15/0	Toft Newton 6/1 to Caistor 10/1.
2 bed.	1/12/6	Rothwell 5/10 to Caistor 8/4.
Bungalows	1/10/6	Rothwell 4/8 to Caistor 6/7.

The rent rebate scheme was again in operation and worked satisfactorily being on a graduated scale, namely, tenants receiving £13 or over paid full rent while those below £13 but above £8 received a rebate with a maximum of 15/- per week. Tenants with a wage of £8 or less were eligible for the full rebate.

Owing to the increased cost of maintenance the allocation per house was raised from £10-10-0 to £12-0-0.

During the year 118 houses and bungalows were painted by contract at a cost of £873-10-0 and 7 colour washed at a cost of £28-0-0. In addition, £51-2-10 was spent by direct labour on painting and redecorations after repair and maintenance work.

The construction in Caistor of a scheme of welfare flats was commenced and the building was almost complete by the end of 1961.

Council House Improvement—Pre-war Houses.

The Council continued the policy of providing hot and cold water and new fireplaces in these types of houses and by the end of the year only 1 house remained to be improved.

The total number of applicants on the register at the end of the year was 569 (houses 317, bungalows 252), a decrease of 10 over the previous year.

25 new Council dwellings were occupied for the first time and there were 52 casual vacancies, an increase of 20 over the previous year.

Housing Acts—Improvement Grants.

Total Number Grants to date	603
Total amount approved (round figures)	£136,000
No. Discretionary Grants approved during the year	38
No. Standard Grants approved during the year	8

Annual inspection of all properties improved by grants was again carried out. The standard of maintenance was generally satisfactory.

Rent Act, 1957.

No certificates were issued under this Act during the year.

Summary of work under the Housing Act and Public Health Acts.

(a) Dwelling-house inspection	....	....	....
(1) Total houses inspected for defects	....	....	....	199
(2) Number of inspections made for purpose	....	....	....	342
(3) Number of dwellings found to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	....	15
(4) Number of houses found defective but repairable	....	....	....
(b) Remedy of defects during the year without service to formal notices	....	....	....	8
(1) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	....	....	....	12

Abatement of Nuisances.

Total number of nuisances investigated during year	11
Abated as a result of informal action by Public Health Inspector	11
Statutory Notices issued	—
Details of nuisances are as follows :—	
Refuse	2
Foul ditches and ponds and stagnant water	4
Drainage	—
Poultry and Animals	2
Dangerous Premises	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances	2
	—
Total	11
	—

Slum Clearance—proceedings under the Housing Acts.

(a) No. Individual unfit houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	15
(b) No. of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
(c) No. dwellinghouses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	2
(d) No. dwellinghouses or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	1

Housing Survey

Parish	Houses inspected	Categories		
		1 & 2	3	5
Bishop Norton	1	1	—	—
Caistor	44	40	2	2
Claxby	3	3	—	—
Glentham	2	2	—	—
Grasby	2	1	—	1
Kelsey, North	11	7	—	4
Kelsey, South	39	39	—	—
Kirmond-le-Mire	1	1	—	—
Limber	3	1	—	2
Linwood	1	1	—	—
Nettleton	10	7	—	3
Normanby-le-Wold	2	2	—	—
Osgodby	11	5	—	6

Owersby	4	3	—	1
Rasen, Middle	14	8	—	6
Rasen, West	1	1	—	—
Rothwell	36	35	—	1
Sixhills	1	—	—	1
Snitterby	3	2	—	1
Swallow	1	1	—	—
Tealby	1	1	—	—
Thoresway	2	2	—	—
Waddingham	3	1	—	2
Walesby	2	2	—	—
Willingham, North	1	—	—	1
	<u>199</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>31</u>

In addition over 550 houses which had been the subject of an improvement grant were inspected.

Meat Inspection Unsound Food	Carcases inspected and condemned					
	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
Number killed	216	3	734	1	380	1334
Number inspected	216	3	734	1	380	1334
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcass condemned	—	—	3	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	1	6	1	15	42
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	8.8	33.3	1.2	100	3.9	
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	13	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.4	—

Cysticercosis.						
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Condemned

12 lbs. Corned Beef.
11½lbs. Tinned Cooked Ham.
12 lbs. Tinned Pork Loin.
4 lbs. Tinned Chopped Pork.
19½ lbs. Beef.

Methods of disposal of condemned food.

Sterilisation of condemned meat was carried out by private concerns, whilst all other unfit foodstuffs were destroyed by the Council.

Meat Inspection.

The number of slaughterhouses in the district remained at 4. Large scale improvements to them all were completed during the year and were finally inspected by a Veterinary Officer of the County Animal Health Division. One licence was withheld for a short period until all improvements had been satisfactorily completed.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected again dropped slightly over the previous year's figure but in no way made inspection less onerous. At only one slaughterhouse are inspections regularly made out of normal working hours.

Food Premises.

The poultry processing plant at Rothwell continued to increase in size and in output. At the peak period up to 3,000 turkeys, 500 geese and 30,000 ducks were killed and processed each week. This had two main effects—(1) the need for regular visits for sampling, food hygiene etc., and (2) it created a considerable drainage problem. Samples of entire carcasses, eviscerated and uneviscerated, of swabs used in cleansing carcasses, of rinsing water, of duck eggs and various other items as they arose were taken each week and the results were, in general, satisfactory. Towards the end of the year the chlorine content of the water used in the factory was raised to .15 p.p.m. and this had a beneficial effect on the standard of samples taken.

The drainage from the entire factory was given a preliminary settling and screening and was then allowed to percolate into the ground. This did not prove effective and there was some concern at the pollution of the stream running eastwards towards Aylesby Pits. To deal with this soakage was obtained in the chalk by large scale trenching—this gave rise to a further problem of the risk of underground sources of water supply. Following communication with the North East Lincolnshire Water Board, the Council and the Board's Engineer agreed to a maximum period of two years for permission for this type of drainage. The Council have considered a sewerage scheme for the village of Rothwell and this, in the position now agreed, is intended to serve the needs of the village only. Facilities were offered to the firm concerned but the extra cost of outfall sewer, the need for more than trebling the size of the works, and the additional maintenance cost all contributed to the decision of the firm to decide to make their own arrangements.

In 1961 the practice of taking daily samples of liquid eggs and weekly check samples of cracked, whole eggs continued. The result was a gradual improvement in the standards at the factory and, towards the end of the year, on many occasions all the samples for a complete week were satisfactory.

Summary of Samples taken during the year.

Liquid eggs	248	102	Satisfactory
		146	Unsatisfactory.
			Salmon. gallinarium was isolated in 3 samples.
Cracked eggs	147	81	Satisfactory.
		66	Unsatisfactory.

Duck broiler establishment.

Carcases	97	48	uneviscerated.
			Salmon. Typhimurium was isolated in 14 samples.
		49	dressed.
			Salmon. Typh. isolated in 32 samples.
			Salmon. amager isolated in 3 samples.
			Salmon. anatum isolated in 1 sample.
Wiping Cloths	96	48	in use. Salmon. Typh. was isolated in 5 cloths.
		48	from buckets containing sterilent.
			Salmon. Typh. was isolated from 2 cloths.
Sewer Swabs	22		Salmon. Typh. was isolated from 2 swabs.

Also, in addition to the above, samples were taken of brine, pork pies, frozen beef products, beef paste, duck eggs, sausages, and utensil swabs.

By agreement with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln and the Medical Officer of Health, a weekly series of samples have been taken from a butcher's premises in which animals are slaughtered, the carcasses prepared, sausages made, and finally meat and sausages sold to the public. The various samples etc., taken each week are :—

- (1) sewer swab from outlet to slaughterhouse.
 - (2) half pound of sausages.
 - (3) utensil swabs of chopping block and any equipment used.
- All samples in 1961 were negative.

Ice Cream.

Number of manufacturers in District	Nil
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	62
No. of samples taken :	
Grade I	2
Grade II	4
Grade III	Nil
Grade IV	Nil
	—
	6
	—

Factories Acts 1937 to 1959

The number of factories on the register was 54, of which only 8 were non-power factories. The number of inspections was 23. Details of the report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Factory Inspector are as follows :—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CAISTOR IN THE COUNTY OF LINDSEY.

Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	on Register (2)	Number In- spections (3)	Number of	
			Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	13	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	4	—	—
Total	54	23	—	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	To H.M. In-spector	Referred By H.M. In-spector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—	—

Sewerage.

No major addition to the Council's four major sewage disposal works and 46 minor schemes occurred during the year although considerable progress was made in the construction of the Caistor and Nettleton sewerage scheme and in the building of the Caistor sewage disposal works. The completion of this scheme will mean that Nettleton has a sewerage scheme for the first time and that much of the lower land in Caistor can be drained to the new sewage disposal works .

The maintenance of the works was again carried out by the two men concerned in a very creditable manner and at all times the condition of the major works, in particular, was both technically sound and neat and tidy in appearance. The disposal of sludge from the works was slow but no real problem arose. Some minor damage was done—by young lads it is presumed—but no serious damage to fences or works installations occurred.

An unforeseen blockage occurred in the sewer at Keelby in the main sewer close to the disposal works during the winter months. Running sand was encountered during the excavations which entailed diverting Council's labour from other work to assist in this emergency. The Council are to be commended on having such men who are willing to give such co-operation in emergencies as this.

22 sewer swabs were taken from Disposal Works during the year, chiefly from final effluent before being discharged into open water-courses. In only 2 instances were positive Salmonellae isolated—South Kelsey sewage disposal works. Plans are well ahead for extensive alterations and improvements to these works and the additional land necessary for the work has already been purchased.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 47.

Number of applications received and approved	4
Assistance was continued to be given on the following basis :—	
Connections to septic tank	£10
Connection to sewer	£5
Total amount paid out i.e. work completed	£15

Sewer Dykes.

During the year 175 chains of dykes in 14 parishes were cleaned out by Contract at a price of £128-15-0. In addition £66-0-0 was spent on direct labour in remedying sewer dyke nuisances and various improvements which included piping in odd lengths.

Water Supply.

The control of sources and distribution continues to be controlled by the North East Lincolnshire Water Board. Co-operation and relations with the Board's officers were at all times pleasant and harmonious.

Samples from public supplies are taken by the Board's officers. Analyses reports were satisfactory.

Samples from 'private supplies were taken weekly regularly from Holton-le-Moor and Messrs. Lysaght's Mine, Nettleton. Analyses reports showed seasonal fluctuation but on the whole were satisfactory.

The weekly average number of samples taken was a little over 8. All samples taken were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, and I am indebted to Dr. Croll and his staff for their continued help and co-operation at all times.

Chemical Analysis

The sample of :— ex Otby Supply taken at School, Owersby. Received from the Caistor Rural District Council have been examined with the following results :—

pH Value	7.3
	Parts per Million
Free Ammonia	0.002
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.003
Nitrogen as Nitrites	2.4
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides as Cl	20.5
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	195.0
Permanganate figure (N/80 4 hours)	0.130
Total solids	380.0
Calcium as Ca	104.0
Magnesium as Mg	1.0
Sodium as Na	18.0
Carbonates as CO ₃	117.0
Sulphates as SO ₄	54.0
Nitrates as NO ₃	10.6
Temporary Hardness (pts CaCO ₃ per 100,000)	19.5
Permanent Hardness (pts. CaCO ₃ per 100,000)	6.5
This sample of water is of excellent quality chemically.	

The samples of water ex Bully Hill Supply taken at Tealby. Received from The Caistor Rural District Council have been examined with the following results :—

pH Value	7.4
	Parts per million
Free Amonia	0.002
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.006
Nitrogen as Nitrites	1.5
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides as Cl	25.0
Alkalinity expressed as CaCO ₃	300.0
Permanganate figure (N/80 4 hours)	0.145
Total Solids	460.0
Calcium as Ca	122.0
Magnesium as Mg	5.0
Sodium as Na	20.0
Carbonates as CO ₃	180.0
Sulphates as SO ₄	66.0
Nitrates as NO ₃	13.3

This sample is a hard water of excellent quality chemically.

Public Scavenging.

The system for refuse and nightsoil collection continued as in previous years with the three new vehicles, (two refuse and one nightsoil), giving very reliable service. Disposal of refuse was not always easy as no adequate tract of suitable land could be found in the Caistor area and this meant long hauls which would have been unnecessary had a good tip in the centre of the area been available. The Council is actively trying to obtain such a site but with the high standard of agriculture practised in Lincolnshire such sites are very rare indeed. Disposal of nightsoil and of the contents of the septic tanks emptied during the year presented little problem; some loads were composted with straw and others sprayed on to agricultural land; no nuisance was complained of during the year. The source and place of disposal of every load is noted and a complete record kept.

No staff problems arose during the year and the ten men employed on the two services remained unchanged; the three vehicles and, in fact, all the Council vehicles, were not involved in any accident in 1961. Early in the year a 10½ day fortnight was agreed with the men; this had the effect of seeing that each man had alternative Saturdays free. It was popular with the employees and worked well in practice.

Rodent Control.

The Council employ a full-time rodent operator who also carries out work for Market Rasen Urban District Council as and when required.

Although seasonal infestation has been heavy, more widespread and prolonged baiting and increased inspections effectively prevented the infestations from becoming uncontrollable. It was essentially a combined effort with farmers, householders and the local authority joining together to deal with the greatest increase in the number of rats since the early 1940's.

Regular treatments were carried out in sewers, on refuse tips, and sewage disposal works.

During the year the following were treated for inspection and infestation :—

Dwelling Houses	....	....	....	....	2235
Business and Other Premises			....	....	339
Farms	....	....	....	....	235

The amount of bait and poison used during the year was :—

Bait :— 55 cwt. Poison :— 560 lbs.

The poisons used included warfarin, zinc phosphide and cymag.

As an experiment six baiting points using poisoned water and rodenticidal dust were constructed. They were installed in a grain store and were considered by the Council and the owner of the store to be very satisfactory. The small equipment was made by the Council's direct labour department and the poison used in both water and dust was warfarin. The design of the points was such that only small rats and mice could reach the water or come into contact with the dust, and no practical difficulty arose during their use, except that the fluid froze on occasions.

Public Convenience, Caistor.

Work commenced on this building but owing to postponement of delivery dates for materials and fittings could not be completed by the end of the year.

Agriculture (Health and Safety) Regulations

26 inspections were made during the year, chiefly following complaints. Owing to the large acreage of farms in this part of the Wolds, which of necessity cause labour to be so widespread and mobile, it was decided that each farm should be treated on its merits. In more than one instance an unoccupied cottage adjacent to the farm buildings was deemed to be the most satisfactory answer.

Public Health Act, 1961.

An abatement notice was served at Rothwell arising from inefficient drainage system to a duck processing plant.

Staff.

Mr. A. Walton, Student Public Health Inspector commenced 8th May, 1961.

Dangerous Buildings.

No authority was required to serve notices during the year but in two cases informal action only was necessary to deal with dangerous outbuildings and, in the second case, derelict farm buildings.

Verminous and Insanitary Premises.

The Council continued its policy to provide a free disinfection service and two dwellings were dealt with on request. This service is also extended to Market Rasen U.D.C. and one dwelling was dealt with in that area. The Council also offers free disinfection of furniture (to deal with woodworm only) to all tenants moving into new Council properties.

Pea vining and pea silage.

The attention of the Council was drawn on three occasions to the problems created by the increasing area of peas being grown in the Caistor Rural District. An area of approximately 2,000 acres (over three square miles) of peas is grown each year and these are processed in pea viners, of which 30 machines are in the Caistor Rural District alone. The output of peas in the busy season is in tons per week and upwards of 12,000 tons of pea haulm remains after the crop has been harvested.

The actual viners, generally speaking, caused little nuisance although one became overloaded towards the end of the season and caused pollution in the adjoining stream. The one large vining station, with 20 viners, received a regular emptying service from the Council's cesspool emptying vehicle, at the firm's expense, and this reduced the risk of stream pollution. There was some complaint of pea vines being dropped on the highway but this created a hazard rather than a nuisance.

The real problem was the making of pea silage and this created serious pollution risks of two types :- (1) of streams where the resulting de-oxygenation could, and did, kill fish, and (2) of underground pollution where there was heavy downward filtration through chalk. Much of the pea crop is grown on the Wolds, which are of chalk; the pea haulms, after vining, mainly return to the place in which they are grown; the amount of haulm per acre is approximately 6 tons; and each ton of silage produces 50 - 70 gallons of foul and offensive fluid. This fluid has a pollution strength of up to 200 times that of domestic sewage and is discharged mainly in the course of the first 14 days. It will be appreciated that this constitutes a serious pollution risk and the only safe method of dealing with the resultant fluid, by spraying it on agricultural land away from watercourses, is popular with neither the farmer nor the farmworkers who may live nearby. A farmer growing 100 acres of peas, and making pea silage with the haulms, has to deal with 30,000 gallons of the resultant pea silage liquor which has an equivalent polluting value of up to 6,000,000 gallons of domestic sewage.

Swimming Pool, Caistor.

Preliminary discussion was had with the Caistor Parish Council about the alteration of the existing Public Hall in Caistor to form a swimming pool within the structure.

Radioactivity and its effect on public health.

Mr. D. Morgan, the additional public health inspector, attended a course of instruction at Bradford on this new aspect of public health.

